

"SEE HAWAII FIRST,"

AN ADVERTISEMENT WRITTEN BY LORRIN A. THURSTON

It Is a Trait of Human Nature

to think that distant things are better, more beautiful, or more wonderful than those near at hand. This feeling has crystallized into the following:

"A Prophet

is not without honor, save in his own country."

"The Biggest Fish

is the one which is never caught."

"Life's" Picture Gallery of Freaks"

recently contained a portrait of a "resident of Buffalo who has seen Niagara."

A Local Illustration

of this trait is to think that it is necessary to go to the coast to get a change to a cooler climate.

Now, as a Matter of Fact,

the most delightfully cool climate on God's footstool is to be

found on the uplands of the Hawaiian Islands. There are plenty of other places on the islands where the climate is just as good; but:

There Is No Place Like Kilauea

as a summer resort for Honolulu people, for the following reasons:

1. It Has a Cool, Bracing Climate,

making it a pleasure to walk. At night the thermometer registers from 48 to 56 degrees, and at noon it is seldom over 75 degrees.

Several years ago I knew a party of ten who went to the volcano for a week. Among them was a girl on the verge of nervous prostration. The first day they walked around the crater—a distance of ten miles—and after dinner rode to the crater and back. The next morning the whole party was out bright and early for a walk to the fern forest.

2. Kilauea Has a Marvelous Variety of Interesting Subjects.

Here are a few of them:

1. The Volcano---

wonderful, interesting, dead or alive.

2. Pit Craters---

a score of them—up to a thousand feet in depth—some with bare, jagged, steaming walls and sulphur banks—others filled with ferns, trees and verdure.

3. Lava Trees and Moulds

some extending 15 feet above, some 15 below, ground—formed by lava congealing around an ancient forest.

4. Fern Tree Forests---

miles of them—ferns up to 40 feet high.

5. Koa Forest

trees six and eight feet in diameter and seventy feet high.

6. Hawaiian Birds---

hundreds of them—brilliant colored and singing—an almost unknown sight elsewhere.

And all these are within from Ten Minutes to Two Hours Easy Walk of the Volcano House

This is Only a Beginning

of what there is to see on Hawaii.

There Are Railroad Trips,

auto trips, horseback trips: trips long and trips short; trips along the ocean and trips into the mountains; trips into the jungle and trips on the lava flows; trips suited to any purse and any time schedule.

We Want You

to come to Hawaii and let us prove to you that every word in this ad is true—and then some.

Hilo Board of Trade

Don't Overlook our styles in footwear for that dance on The 4th of July

We're showing some beautiful creations in satin slippers for ball-room wear.

Blue, Pink, Gold and White

Those with the plain toes are \$5.00 the pair.

Those with the elaborate beaded vamps are \$6.50 the pair.



Our black satins and patents are the newest of the new.

The prices are from \$3.50 to \$6.50 the pair.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
LIMITED
1071 Fort Street Honolulu

Just Arrived

THE CELEBRATED

Philippine Furniture and Bilibid Chairs

These goods are hard to get as the stock is always sold months ahead. Our stock is limited. Call early for a choice.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

Crystal White Soap

your wife knows it helps make housework easy

Curls and Switches

MADE FROM COMBINGS.

For Renovation and Retouching. Satisfactory Work Guaranteed. WITH STAR CLOTHES CLEANING CO., 221 Beretania Street. Near Alakea. Telephone 1182.

HAWAII'S POPULATION, DIVIDED INTO ITS MANY RAMIFICATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The composition and characteristics of the population of Hawaii, as reported at the Thirteenth Decennial Census, are given in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It was prepared under the supervision of Wm. C. Hunt, chief statistician for population. Statistics are presented of number of inhabitants, increase and density of population, proportions urban and rural, race, nativity, parentage, sex, age, marital condition, place of birth, males of voting and militia ages, citizenship, year of immigration of the foreign-born, school attendance, illiteracy, inability to speak English, and number of dwellings and families. A previous population bulletin for Hawaii gave the number of inhabitants by counties and minor civil divisions. That and the forthcoming bulletin cover all the principal topics of the population census except occupations and the ownership of homes.

Population of the Territory.
The population of Hawaii at each census from 1832 to 1910, inclusive, was as follows: 1832, 120,313; 1850, 108,379; 1870, 84,195; 1890, 73,138; 1900, 69,800; 1910, 62,959. The increase of the population in the decade 1900-1910 was 18,564, or 30.4 per cent. In the same period the Chinese decreased 4,093, or 15.9 per cent.

Race and Nativity.
Racially the population of the territory is extremely heterogeneous. In 1910 the pure Caucasian element numbered 44,048, constituting 23 per cent, or a little over one-fifth, of the total population. Of this class, which is itself composed of diverse racial elements, 22,301, or slightly more than one-half, were Portuguese, 4,890 were Porto Rican, 1,990 were Spanish, and 14,867 were of other Caucasian descent.

The Japanese, numbering 79,675, constituted 41.5 per cent, or more than two-fifths, of the total population, while the Japanese, Chinese and Koreans combined numbered 105,882, or 55.2 per cent, of the total population. Persons of pure native Hawaiian stock numbered 26,041 and constituted 13.6 per cent of the population.

In the decade 1900-1910 the number of Caucasians in the population increased 15,229, or 52.8 per cent, the percentage of increase for this race being practically the same in this as in the preceding decade. The increase of the Japanese in the decade 1900-1910 was 18,564, or 30.4 per cent. In the same period the Chinese decreased 4,093, or 15.9 per cent.

The number of pure Hawaiians decreased from 34,436 in 1890 to 26,041 in 1910, the decrease in the decade 1900-1910 being somewhat less than that in the preceding decade—3,758, or 12.6 per cent, as compared with 4,637, or 13.5 per cent.

Slightly more than one-half (98,157, or 51.1 per cent) of the population in 1910 was native, and slightly less than one-half (93,752, or 48.9 per cent) foreign born. The native element embraces all persons born in Hawaii, or in any state or outlying possession of the United States. Persons born in Porto Rico or in the Philippine Islands, whether of Porto Rican, Filipino, or other racial origin are accordingly classified as native. For the Japanese the percentage native was 25; for the Chinese, 23.2; for the Portuguese, 61.7; and for the other Caucasians' element, 66.7.

Of the 98,157 natives, less than one-half—47,347, or 48.2 per cent—reported both parents native; 41,387, or 42.2 per cent, reported both parents foreign born; and 9,423, or 9.6 per cent, reported one parent native and one foreign born. Of the 9,423 natives reporting one parent foreign born, 8,323 reported foreign-born fathers and only 1,100 foreign-born mothers. The large proportion with foreign-born fathers among the part-Hawaiians of mixed native and foreign-born parentage may be noted as specifically indicative of the process by which the native Hawaiian stock is being merged with other races.

Sex.
In the population of the territory in 1910, there were 123,069 males and 68,810 females, the number of males to females being 178.9. In 1900 the ratio was 223.3 males to 100 females. Among Hawaiians the number of males to 100 females in 1910 was

106.6; among the Chinese, 378.9; and among the Japanese, 230.1. In each age group for which 1900 data are given, the proportion of females increased during the decade 1900-1910.

Age.
Of the total population in 1910, 36.6 per cent were under 20 years of age. The proportion under 20, however, varied greatly in the different races. Of the Asiatic Hawaiians 70.9 per cent were under 20. The percentage was relatively high also among the Caucasian Hawaiians (63.8), the Portuguese (56.8), the Porto Ricans (48.6), and the Spaniards (58.6). It was relatively low among those classified as "other Caucasian" (29.3), the Chinese (28.9), the Japanese (28.3), and the Koreans (14.3), in which races the immigrant or foreign-born element is large. Among the pure Hawaiians the percentage under 20 was 39.9.

Marital Condition.
Statistics relating to marital condition in 1910 and in 1900 are shown for five racial groups. Among Hawaiians 15 years of age and over, both males and females, the percentage married, widowed, and divorced in the aggregate was slightly higher in 1910 than in 1900. Among part-Hawaiians and Caucasians the corresponding percentage was slightly lower in 1910 than in 1900. Among the Chinese and Japanese the 1910 percentage for males was higher and that for females lower than the corresponding percentage in 1900. The percentage single was generally lower for males, and higher for females, in 1910 than in 1900.

In the total population 15 years of age and over, 49.3 per cent of the males and 16.4 per cent of the females were single; the percentage married was 45.1 among males and 76.4 among females; and the percentage widowed, 4.5 and 5.2, respectively. The number reported as divorced, comprising 1 per cent of the males and 0.9 per cent of the females, is believed to be too small, because of the probability that some divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

The distribution of the native population according to state of birth is shown for 1910 and 1900. In 1910, 86,483, or 88.1 per cent of the native population were born in the territory of Hawaii; 3,510, or 3.6 per cent, were born in Porto Rico; 2,372, or 2.4 per cent in the Philippine Islands; and 5,688, or 5.8 per cent, in the United States proper. Of those born in the United States, 1,319 were natives of California, in 1900 92.3 per cent of the natives were born in Hawaii and 6.7 per cent in the United States.

Of the 93,752 foreign-born residents of Hawaii, 59,800, or 63.8 per cent, were natives of Japan; 14,486, or 15.5 per cent, were natives of China; and 4,172, or 4.5 per cent were natives of Korea. The aggregate for these three countries, 78,458, constituted 83.8 per cent, or approximately five-sixths, of the total foreign-born population. Natives of Portugal constituted 6.1 per cent of the foreign-born element, natives of Spain 1.7 per cent, natives of Russia 1.1 per cent, natives of Germany one per cent, and natives of the Atlantic islands one per cent. No other country contributed as much as one per cent to the foreign-born population.

In 1900 the proportion of Japanese in the foreign-born population was somewhat less, and the proportion of Chinese greater, than it was in 1910. As enumerated in 1910 the number of males 21 years of age and over was 83,296, of whom 69,021, or 70.3 per cent, were Chinese, Japanese, or Koreans—41,795, or nearly one-half, being Japanese—13,900, or 16.5 per cent, were Caucasians; 7,926, or 9.4 per cent, were Hawaiians; and 3,149, or 3.7 per cent, were of other races. In 1900 the number of males of voting age numbered 79,607, the number of such males having increased during the decade by 4,289. The number of Chinese males 21 and over, however, decreased 4,900 during the decade, and the number of Hawaiians 253, the aggregate increase for all other races combined being 10,242.

among the Caucasians, the part-Hawaiians, and the group "Filipino, negro, and all other."

Citizenship.
Of the total number of males 21 years of age and over in 1910, 65,810, or 78.3 per cent, were foreign born. Of these foreign-born males of voting age, 2,562, or 3.9 per cent, were naturalized. Of the 7,385 foreign-born Caucasian males of voting age, 2,394, or 32.4 per cent, were naturalized. Of the 41,718 foreign-born Japanese males 21 and over, only 11 were naturalized, and of the 13,025 Chinese, only 132. Of all foreign-born males 21 and over not reported as naturalized, 91.9 per cent were Chinese, Japanese, and Korean.

School Attendance.
Persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—numbered 45,548, of whom 27,912, or 61.3 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 879 children under 6 and 406 persons of 21 and over attended school. The percentage of school attendance was 60.3 for boys of school

age, and 62.4 for girls; it was 75 for children from 6 to 9; 92.5 for children from 10 to 14; and 25.2 for the ages from 15 to 20.

The census bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read. The number of illiterates in the population 10 years of age and over in 1910 was 39,892, the percentage of illiteracy among persons of this age being 26.3 in 1910, as compared with 33.1 in 1900.

The percentage of illiteracy for the Japanese decreased from 46.2 in 1900 to 35 in 1910; for the Chinese, from 40 to 32.3, respectively; for the Hawaiians, from 7.2 to 4.7; and for the part-Hawaiians, from 1.8 to 1.4. Among Caucasians in the aggregate the percentage of illiteracy was slightly higher in 1910 than it was in 1900, 27.5 as compared with 26.5.

In the population of ten years of age and over in 1910, there were 84,177 persons who could not speak English. This element constituted 56.6 per cent of the total population ten years of

age and over. The proportion was highest among the Koreans, 81.7 per cent, and only slightly lower among the Japanese, 79 per cent, while it also exceeded one-half among the Spanish, Porto Ricans and Chinese, and the group "Filipino, negro, and all others." It was lowest among the Caucasian Hawaiians, 4.3 per cent.

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building or structure in which one or more persons reside. The term "family" as here used means a household or group of persons, who share a common abode, and also any person living entirely alone. The number of dwellings in Hawaii in 1910 was 43,764, of which 9,047 were in Honolulu district. The number of families was 52,219, of which 11,347 were in Honolulu. The number of families to 100 dwellings was 119.3 in the territory as a whole, and 130.9 in Honolulu. The average number of persons per dwelling in the territory as a whole was 4.4 in 1910 and 4.8 in 1900; the average number, per family, 3.7 and 4.2, respectively.

Interwoven Hose



Lasts longer without a break than any men's hose on the market. The weave is as fine as the most modern looms can produce, and the coloring is absolutely non-removable.

3 Pairs for a Dollar

INTERWOVEN SILK HOSE proves its value by the sheen of the thread woven into a perfect texture and wearing feature.

No other 50 cent. sock equals it in any particular.

McINERNY,

The Style Center

Fort and Merchant Sts.

Grand Removal Sale Until Monday, June 29th

Every article in store reduced. Greatest bargains ever offered

Japanese Bazaar

Fort Street, below Convent